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21
p. 2



CROPS AND MARKETS

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CONTENTS

NUMBER 25

COTTON		PAGE
U. S. Cotton Exports Continue Heavy in Volume	17
Finland Imports and Uses More Cotton	.....	18
U. S. Cotton Imports Up Slightly This Season	.....	19
DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS		
Australian Acts To Improve Egg Production Forecasts	.....	11
Queensland Will Supervise Poultry Processing	.....	11
Dairy and Poultry Imports Into "Free Zones" of Northwest Mexico Now Dutiable	.....	19
FATS, OILSEEDS, AND OILS		
Philippine Copra, Coconut Oil Exports Up 40 Percent in First 5 Months	.....	15
Malayan Copra and Coconut Oil Net Exports Larger in First Quarter	.....	16
Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil) Expects Record Soybean Crop	.....	17
Uruguay's Sunflower and Peanut Crops Sharply Above Last Year's	.....	17
FOREIGN TRADE DEVELOPMENTS		
U. S. Trade With Barbados Increases	.....	18
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS		
Melons Highlight Mexican Vegetable Shipments in May	.....	8
Italy's 1960 Almond and Filbert Harvests Forecast Below 1959	.....	8
Tasmania Sends Apples to U. S. for First Time	.....	14
GRAINS, FEEDS, SEEDS, AND HOPS		
Kenya Fixes 1960-61 Producer Prices for Corn and Wheat	.....	10
1959-60 World Wheat Trade Near 1958-59 Level	.....	12
April Exports of U. S. Wheat and Flour Set Record	.....	12
Thai Corn Exports Running High	.....	14
West Germany Publishes Import Tenders for Seed Corn	.....	14
Mexican Bean Crop Threatened by Drought	14

(Continued on following page)

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CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT PRODUCTS

Six New Zealand Meat Shipments to U. S. Scheduled in June.....	4
Canada Donates Canned Pork for Chilean Relief.....	5
Dominion Wool Prices Decline in May.....	5
Cuban Government Takes Over Meat Wholesaling.....	6
Italy Restricts Pork and Lard Imports.....	6
Belgium Puts Special Tax on Imports of Meat and Livestock.....	7
Four Australian Ships Sail With Beef for U. S.....	7
Greeks To Buy Dairy Cattle.....	11

SUGAR, FIBERS, AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS

Uruguay Encourages Sugar Beet Growers.....	9
Coffee Export Quota Set for Uganda.....	10

TOBACCO

Malayan Federation Boosts Cigarette Output.....	3
Canadian Tobacco Exports Up Sharply Last Year.....	3
Spain Imports More U. S. Tobacco in 1959.....	4

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MALAYAN FEDERATION BOOSTS
CIGARETTE OUTPUT

Cigarette output of 4,133,000 pounds in the Malayan Federation during 1959 was 43 percent greater than the 2,884,000 pounds manufactured in 1958. Cigarette imports in 1959 totaled 7,748,000 pounds--down 9 percent from the 8,495,000 pounds imported in 1958.

CANADIAN TOBACCO EXPORTS
UP SHARPLY LAST YEAR

Canadian exports of tobacco rose from 29.6 million pounds in 1958 to 40.7 million in 1959.

Exports of flue-cured tobacco, at 37.9 million pounds in 1959, accounted for 93 percent of the total. The United Kingdom was the major purchaser of flue-cured, taking 29 million pounds. West Germany and the West Indies Federation took 2.6 and 2.9 million pounds, respectively. Flue-cured shipments to Austria totaled 1.1 million pounds and to the United States 822,000 pounds.

Burley exports from Canada in 1959 came to 2.5 million pounds--mainly to the United Kingdom, Portugal, and West Germany.

Average 1959 export prices for flue-cured and burley were the equivalent of 65 U. S. cents and 57 U. S. cents, respectively.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Canada, exports by country of
destination, 1958 and 1959

Destination	Kind of tobacco					
	Flue-cured		Other ^{1/}		Total	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000
	:pounds:	:pounds:	:pounds:	:pounds:	:pounds:	:pounds:
United Kingdom.....	20,870	29,039	1,174	1,304	22,044	30,343
Germany, West.....	2,209	2,591	--	440	2,209	3,031
West Indies Fed.....	3,078	2,883	--	--	3,078	2,883
Austria.....	--	1,110	--	--	--	1,110
United States.....	--	822	126	228	126	1,050
Portugal.....	110	111	155	473	265	584
Netherlands.....	449	253	226	132	675	385
Others.....	1,018	1,044	186	279	1,204	1,323
Total.....	27,734	37,853	1,867	2,856	29,601	40,709

^{1/} Mainly burley.

SPAIN IMPORTS MORE U. S. TOBACCO IN 1959

Spanish imports of U. S. tobacco (including smoking tobacco in bulk) totaled 10.2 million pounds in 1959--about 25 percent more than in the previous year. Imports of tobacco from all sources, however, were lower in 1959--about 44 million pounds, compared with 56 million in 1958.

Major suppliers in 1959 were Brazil and the Philippines--each furnishing more than 14 million pounds. Imports of cigarettes in 1959 totaled 513 million pieces--all from the United States. Cigar imports, all from Cuba, totaled 26 million pieces.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Spain 1/, imports by country of origin, 1958-59

Country of origin	1958	1959
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
United States.....	8,019	10,214
Brazil.....	22,238	14,669
Philippines.....	16,004	14,259
Cuba.....	9,081	3,073
Greece.....	667	--
Others.....	--	1,575
Total.....	56,009	43,790

1/ Does not include imports into the Canary Islands and Ceuta.

SIX NEW ZEALAND MEAT SHIPMENTS TO U.S. SCHEDULED IN JUNE

Six vessels are due to sail in June with 19,264,000 pounds of meat for the United States.

Ship	Sailing date	Destination	Quantity
			<u>1,000 lb.</u>
Orsova.....	June 8	West Coast	224
Mariposa.....	" 11	do.	448
Empire Star.....	" 18	East Coast	10,080
African Reefer.....	" 21	West Coast	1,344
Ionic.....	" 25	East Coast	6,720
Monterey.....	" 28	West Coast	448

CANADA DONATES CANNED PORK FOR CHILEAN RELIEF

The Canadian Government has donated 1 million pounds of canned pork worth \$600,000 for quake relief in Chile.

The pork was acquired by the Agricultural Stabilization Board under its pork purchase program which ended early this year. The price support agency still has large stocks available for distribution.

DOMINION WOOL PRICES DECLINE IN MAY

Prices of Dominion wools in May lost virtually all of the increases recorded in April, before the Easter recess. Most of the reduction occurred during the first 2 weeks of May; since then, prices have been firm.

Compared with May 1959, prices of merino wools were generally lower while the crossbred wools (46's to 60's) were in most instances higher.

As usual near the close of the marketing season, most of the wool offered for sale was of lower quality and demand was reduced following the price upswing in April.

WOOL: Clean cost per pound, c.i.f. United Kingdom, based on auction sales in Dominions 1/ and London, specified months

Quality	1959	1960				
	May	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
	U.S. dollars	U.S. dollars	U.S. dollars	U.S. dollars	U.S. dollars	U.S. dollars
70's.....	1.14	1.19	1.13	1.16	1.21	1.16
64's.....	1.10	1.12	1.06	1.09	1.16	1.09
60's.....	1.03	1.05	.99	1.02	1.06	1.00
58's.....	.97	.99	.95	.97	.99	.95
56's.....	.86	.95	.90	.97	.96	.93
50's.....	.81	.89	.83	.85	.88	.86
48's.....	.78	.86	.81	.83	.82	.79
46's.....	.77	.84	.79	.82	.79	.78

1/ Includes Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

New Zealand Wool Commission (London Agency).

CUBAN GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER MEAT WHOLESALING

The National Institute of Agrarian Reform (INRA) began taking over the wholesale distribution of meat throughout all of Cuba on May 30.

Three large slaughterhouses in Havana and one in Matanzas had been taken over previously (see Foreign Crops and Markets, May 30, 1960). INRA is now in the process of closing most of the smaller slaughterhouses and concentrating production in the larger plants where facilities are available for production of tallow, tankage, and some other meat by-products.

The government takeover of privately owned cattle, land, buildings and equipment has continued on a large scale and most of the industry is now under government control. On May 17, 1960, at the conclusion of the first year of Agrarian Reform, INRA claimed to have organized 10 cooperatives devoted exclusively to cattle, and 220 cooperatives producing cattle and other agricultural products. Cooperatives were being formed on about 500 other expropriated cattle ranches.

Supplies of beef in Cuba have been generally adequate. Slaughter has been heavier than last year and has included a larger-than-usual proportion of cows and heifers. Continuation of the large slaughter of females will materially reduce the future productive capacity of the industry.

ITALY RESTRICTS PORK AND LARD IMPORTS

A sharp drop in hog prices has prompted Italy to ban imports of pork, hogs, and pork fats and to subsidize exports of fatback and lard.

The government intends to subsidize exports of 2,000 metric tons of fatback and lard; and under a bill now in Parliament, the government would be authorized to stockpile an additional 2,000 tons of fatback, 500 tons of unrendered pork fat, and 500 tons of pork sides--probably for export. Italy exported practically no lard, fatback, or pork last year.

Imports of lard by Italy in 1959 were limited to 5,400 tons, mostly from the Netherlands, Belgium, and Portugal; 7,746 tons of fatback were imported from France; and 29,630 tons of other pork were imported, mostly from Argentina, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Yugoslavia. Italy has not imported pork from the United States, ostensibly because of a dollar shortage, but did import a small amount of U.S. lard in 1959.

In late May, hog prices in Italy were equivalent to 19 cents per pound, compared with 26 cents a year earlier. Increased slaughter caused the price drop. Imports of live hogs (97,000 head in 1959) promised to be large again in 1960. Poland, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Hungary were the principal suppliers in 1959.

No announcement has been made as to when imports may be resumed. As yet, no specified minimum domestic price for hogs has been established as has been done for cattle. When cattle prices fall to the domestic support price, imports of beef and live cattle are restricted.

BELGIUM PUTS SPECIAL TAX ON IMPORTS OF MEAT AND LIVESTOCK

Heavy supplies of meat have led Belgium to impose special taxes on several imported meat and livestock items in an effort to reduce imports and bolster declining domestic prices. These taxes, which are in addition to regular imports duties, are as follows:

Item	Tax per pound : U.S. cents	Regular duties, ad valorem
Beef, fresh or frozen.....	6-3/4	12 percent
Pork, fresh or frozen,		
except bacon.....	1-1/2	do
Meat, all kinds, smoked or		
dried.....	4-1/2	do
Sausages.....	4-1/2	do
Other prepared and preserved		
meats, except cooked hams....	4-1/2	do
Cooked ham.....	3-1/2	do
Calves.....	2-1/3	9 percent
Bulls.....	2-3/4	do
Heifers.....	5	do

The government also recently announced that quantitative restrictions on imports of pork, bacon, cattle, and slaughter hogs are to be removed by July 1, 1960.

FOUR AUSTRALIAN SHIPS SAIL WITH BEEF FOR U. S.

Four ships left Australian ports between June 1 and 5 with 23,468,480 pounds of beef for the United States: New York--14,199,200 pounds; Chicago--2,728,320 pounds; Boston--2,054,080 pounds; Los Angeles--1,843,520 pounds; San Francisco--1,214,080 pounds; Philadelphia--1,055,040 pounds; Seattle--327,040; and Baltimore--67,200 pounds.

MELONS HIGHLIGHT MEXICAN VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS IN MAY

The following winter vegetables from the West Coast of Mexico crossed the border at Nogales, Arizona, during the month of May (in thousands of pounds): cantaloups, 37,402; watermelons, 37,612; tomatoes, 27,054; cucumbers, 420; garlic, 735; peppers, 566; snap beans, 532; squash, 157; eggplant, 39; and sweet corn, 38.

ITALY'S 1960 ALMOND AND FILBERT HARVEST FORECAST BELOW 1959

The 1960 Italian almond and filbert harvests are forecast well below last year's harvests.

The 1960 Italian almond crop is forecast at 20,000 short tons: 10,000 tons from Puglia; 8,000 tons from Sicily; and 2,000 tons from other areas. Although last year's harvest of 52,000 tons was considerably larger, an estimated 20,000-ton carryover plus this season's production will result in an estimated total supply of 40,000 tons for the 1960 marketing year. The 1960 crop is reported to consist mainly of large size nuts.

ALMONDS: Italy, supply and distribution,
annual 1958, 1959, and forecast 1960

Item	1958	1959	Forecast 1960
Beginning stocks, Sept. 1.....	11,000	6,000	20,000
Production.....	15,000	52,000	20,000
Total supply.....	26,000	58,000	40,000
Exports.....	15,000	1/ 31,000	26,000
Domestic disappearance.....	5,000	7,000	---
Ending stocks, Aug. 31.....	6,000	20,000	---
Total distribution.....	26,000	58,000	---

1/ Exports totaled 28,700 short tons to May 1, 1960.

Italian exports of shelled almonds from September 1, 1959, to May 1, 1960, amounted to 28,700 short tons, according to preliminary figures. Total exports from the 1959 harvest are expected to reach 31,000 tons.

Almond prices have fluctuated very little since January. However, a report that large almonds around Bari started to split in May (instead of August) caused a price increase of about 2 cents per pound. Since that time, prices have dropped to about the same level as before the increase. Italian almond prices, f.o.b., were reported in early June at 40.0 cents per pound for Bari, 39.6 cents for P.G., and 40.3 cents for P.G. 37/38.

Italy's 1960 filbert harvest is forecast at 30,000 short tons. This season's production by areas is rated as follows: fair in Campania; poor in Sicily; good in Lazio; and very poor in Piedmont. In 1959 and 1958, the Italian filbert harvest was estimated at 47,000 and 37,000 tons, respectively.

Exports from the 1959 filbert harvest are expected to reach 35,000 tons; from September 1, 1959, to January 31, 1960, 22,600 tons of filberts, unshelled basis, were exported.

FILBERTS: Italy, supply and distribution,
annual 1958, 1959, and forecast 1960

Item	1958	1959	Forecast 1960
	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
Beginning stocks, Sept. 1.....	1,500	5,500	5,500
Production.....	37,000	47,000	30,000
Total supply.....	38,500	52,500	35,500
Exports.....	22,600	35,000	20,000
Domestic disappearance.....	10,400	12,000	---
Ending stocks, Aug. 31.....	5,500	5,500	---
Total distribution.....	38,500	52,500	---

There was almost no change in filbert prices from January through early May; however, in mid-May a general increase of about 10 percent occurred. A wider-than-usual price spread is reported between Neapolitan, Lazio, and Piedmont filberts due to the small supply of Piedmonts available and the poor crop prospect for that area this season. Avellinos, in-shell, were reported at 17.9 cents per pound and Avellinos, shelled, at 43.7 cents, f.o.b., in early June.

URUGUAY ENCOURAGES
SUGAR BEET GROWERS

For the 1960-61 crop of sugar beets, Uruguay has set prices much higher than those paid for the 1959-60 crop. Prices for the new crop will range from 19 pesos per 100 kilos down to 16.50 (\$15.06 to \$13.06 per short ton) depending upon time of delivery; corresponding prices for the 1959-60 crop were from 10.60 down to 9.20 pesos (\$8.46 to \$7.30 per short ton).

The sharp increase in prices indicates a determination to cut down on the country's dependence upon imported sugar. Although Uruguay's domestic production of sugar has trended upward in recent years, more than two-thirds of the country's total sugar requirements have been imported. The 1959-60 season just completed in Uruguay was marked by excessive and prolonged rains which helped sugarcane but was unfavorable for sugar beets, which usually are the source of most of the domestically produced sugar.

COFFEE EXPORT QUOTA SET FOR UGANDA

The Coffee Marketing Board has announced that from May to September its sales of coffee to exporters will be limited to 4,000 tons (67,737 bags) a month. The restriction was necessary in order that Uganda's total coffee exports for the period October 1, 1959, to September 30, 1960, would not exceed 1,450,000 bags. This is Uganda's share of the 2,262,000-bag quota established for East Africa under the International Coffee Agreement for 1959-60.

As the Marketing Board is not the only seller of coffee in Uganda, it takes into account the amounts which have been or might be sold independently by the Bugisu Coffee Board, non-African and African estates, and associations of growers with estate factory licenses. Control of sales by the latter is rather difficult; therefore, the burden of responsibility for compliance with the export quota set for Uganda rests with the Marketing Board.

To avoid the possibility of restrictions interfering with sales to new markets, the board is prepared to sell by private contract at prices which are fixed every 24 hours to those exporters who guarantee that the destination of the shipment is one of the countries listed as non-traditional markets.

In order to increase local consumption, the board has a program whereby it sells coffee cheaply to roasters for special processing and packaging and then distribution by wholesalers to small village shops where it is sold at one-third the usual price. Despite various efforts to expand outlets for Uganda's coffee, it is likely that the Marketing Board will have rather sizable carryover stocks at the end of the current marketing year.

KENYA FIXES 1960-61 PRODUCER PRICES FOR CORN AND WHEAT

Kenya's fixed price to be paid to producers for the portion of the 1960 corn crop needed for domestic use as food will remain unchanged at Sh. 35.5 per 200 pounds net without bag (\$1.39 per bushel) for grade II and Sh. 33.5 (\$1.31 per bushel) for grades III and IV. The price to be paid for grade I wheat of best baking qualities has also been fixed at last year's level, i.e., Sh. 50 per 200 pounds net (\$2.10 per bushel).

Under Kenya's Corn Marketing Ordinance passed in 1959, the Minister of Agriculture fixes the price to be paid growers for the corn needed at home for food and later fixes a second price for the surplus to be exported or sold for stockfeed. Maintenance of the corn price at last year's level was expected to encourage farmers to make a small increase in acreage.

In order to discourage production of certain varieties of wheat considered to be of inferior baking quality, discounts of Sh. 2.5 a bag will be imposed on deliveries of those varieties. The money collected from such discounts will be paid into a fund to meet losses on wheat exports.

AUSTRALIA ACTS TO IMPROVE EGG PRODUCTION FORECASTS

Egg producers with 20 or more laying hens are now being required to register with the New South Wales Egg Marketing Board every 6 months.

This regulation, effective May 1, was enacted to enable marketing authorities to regularly estimate commercial egg production on a more reliable basis. New South Wales accounts for about 50 percent of Australia's commercial egg production.

It is also felt that registration will improve the control on payment of assessments to the Egg Board for its pool fund. The pool is an equalization fund used to reduce losses sustained in the export marketing of eggs.

QUEENSLAND WILL SUPERVISE POULTRY PROCESSING

Queensland recently placed poultry processing under direct governmental supervision. It is the first State in Australia to require the licensing of all poultry abattoirs. To be licensed, the building, equipment, drainage, and methods of waste disposal must meet certain standards. Annual license and inspection fees will be charged to defray costs of inspection of processed poultry.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Stock feels that the new arrangement is a forward step which will mean a better product and a gain in consumer confidence. Producers can benefit from increased sales. Production of table poultry in Queensland has doubled in the past 2 years and further expansion is predicted.

GREEKS TO BUY DAIRY CATTLE

The Agricultural Bank of Greece has asked for bids on 1,000 heifers and heifer calves of the Brown Swiss, Holstein, and Jersey breeds. The purchases are to be in four age groups--ranging from 6 to 8 months to 19 to 26 months for the oldest group.

Minimum production on dams has to be 6,600 pounds of milk in 300 days; and the production requirement on paternal granddam has to be 7,700 pounds in 300 days for Jersey, and 8,800 pounds in 300 days for Brown Swiss and Holstein cattle.

Complete details of the request for bids have been sent to the national Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders Association, Beloit, Wisconsin; the Holstein-Friesian Association of America at Brattleboro, Vermont; and to the American Jersey Cattle Club at 1520 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

1959-60 WORLD WHEAT TRADE
NEAR 1958-59 LEVEL

World wheat trade in 1959-60 is expected to reach 1,300 million bushels--34 percent above the 1951-55 average of 968 million and near the 1,308 million shipped in 1958-59. However, the volume will still be 2 percent short of the record--1.328 million in 1956-57.

United States wheat exports for 1959-60 are now estimated at 500 million bushels, an increase of 47 million or 11 percent over exports of 443 million bushels in 1958-59. This increase is mainly due to the effectiveness of special export programs, particularly Title I, Public Law 480. Poland, Turkey, Egypt, Brazil, and Uruguay increased their imports under Title I, as their own wheat harvests were reduced. Exports to Europe declined because of that area's record 1959 wheat crop. However, the decrease was more than offset by an increase in U. S. exports to Asia, Africa, and Latin America. India continued to be the largest single importer of U. S. wheat.

Canada's exports in 1959-60 are expected to be down slightly from the 300 million bushels shipped in 1958-59. However, exports from Australia and France will probably be larger than last season; both of these countries had larger wheat crops in 1959. Exports from Argentina and the U.S.S.R. are expected to decline from the relatively high level of 1958-59.

APRIL EXPORTS OF U. S. WHEAT
AND FLOUR SET RECORD

U.S. wheat and flour exports during April 1960 totaled 64 million bushels, about 7.8 percent above the previous monthly record of 59 million bushels in April 1951. Wheat exports were 55 million bushels, compared with 32 million in April a year ago and 43 million in March 1960. Flour exports were 8.8 million bushels, against 6.5 million in April 1959 and 10.3 million in March of this year.

About 44 percent of the April wheat exports went to India (15.5 million bushels), Pakistan (6.4 million), and Poland (5.9 million). Other countries taking sizable quantities were Turkey (4.0 million bushels), Japan (3.4 million), Brazil (3.8 million), and Egypt (2.5 million). Egypt continued to be the largest buyer of flour in April, taking 3.4 million bushels (grain equivalent).

Total exports during the first 10 months (July-April) of 1959-60 were 412 million bushels, approximately 14 percent above the 361 million exported during the comparable period in 1958-59. Wheat increased by 36 million bushels and flour by 15 million.

Preliminary estimates for May exports of wheat and flour indicate that July-May shipments totaled 466 million bushels, compared with 406 million during the first 11 months a year earlier.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: U.S. exports by country of destination,
July-April 1958-59 and July-April 1959-60

Country of destination	July-April 1958-59			July-April 1959-60		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
British West Indies	20	2,474	2,494	49	3,268	3,317
Central America	1,252	3,484	4,736	1,910	3,086	4,996
Cuba	3,824	2,412	6,236	4,547	2,310	6,857
Bolivia	—	431	431	—	1,647	1,647
Brazil	16,382	—	16,382	31,335	3	31,338
Colombia	2,396	695	3,091	995	600	1,595
Peru	5,436	489	5,925	3,470	246	3,716
Uruguay	—	—	—	2,848	23	2,871
Venezuela	2,785	2,356	5,141	7,343	310	7,653
Others	1,432	3,240	4,672	3,097	1,599	4,696
Total	33,527	15,581	49,108	55,594	13,092	68,686
Europe:						
Austria	805	99	904	1,240	99	1,339
Belgium-Luxembourg	3,494	16	3,510	2,343	15	2,358
Germany, West	14,936	421	15,357	8,724	549	9,273
Greece	1,690	1,234	2,924	128	2,013	2,141
Italy	—	4,665	4,665	546	6,408	6,954
Netherlands	6,616	2,984	9,600	5,334	3,088	8,422
Norway	3,347	661	4,008	1,898	346	2,244
Poland	9,499	177	9,676	17,340	495	17,835
Sweden	2,169	31	2,200	75	42	117
United Kingdom	19,324	2,723	22,047	16,962	657	17,619
Yugoslavia	22,915	2,854	25,769	8,999	2,643	11,642
Others	4,869	697	5,566	2,539	1,498	4,037
Total	89,664	16,562	106,226	66,128	17,853	83,981
Asia:						
Ceylon	—	2,513	2,513	—	2,563	2,563
India	102,885	44	102,929	92,910	77	92,987
Indonesia	—	1	1	10	3,753	3,763
Israel	5,628	156	5,784	7,398	143	7,541
Japan	25,779	2,207	27,986	23,537	2,475	26,012
Jordan	367	551	918	1,969	648	2,617
Korea	7,322	1,785	9,107	8,457	1,488	9,945
Lebanon	2,368	1,605	3,973	517	2,290	2,807
Pakistan	13,365	171	13,536	24,231	227	24,458
Philippines	638	6,577	7,215	1,178	3,674	4,852
Saudi Arabia	56	2,114	2,170	46	2,472	2,518
Taiwan (Formosa)	5,279	715	5,994	7,923	834	8,757
Turkey	1,003	—	1,003	11,816	37	11,853
Vietnam, Laos & Cambodia :	—	3,350	3,350	2/	2,431	2,431
Others	2,640	1,297	3,937	3,431	1,519	4,950
Total	167,330	23,086	190,416	183,423	24,631	208,054
Africa:						
Algeria	1,486	1	1,487	—	170	170
Canary Islands	—	—	—	1,596	4	1,600
Egypt	2,051	1,926	3,977	19,539	17,472	37,011
Ghana	—	1,205	1,205	—	784	784
Nigeria	—	1,684	1,684	—	1,913	1,913
Tunisia	1,641	22	1,663	2,408	83	2,491
Union of South Africa ...	797	—	797	1,097	1	1,098
Others	1,292	3,316	4,608	3,955	2,072	6,027
Total	7,267	8,154	15,421	28,595	22,499	51,094
Oceania	—	27	27	—	42	42
Unspecified	—	76	76	—	—	—
World total 2/.....	297,788	63,486	361,274	333,740	78,117	411,857

1/ Wholly of U.S. wheat (grain equivalent). 2/ Less than 500 bushels. 3/ Includes shipments for relief or charity.

THAI CORN EXPORTS RUNNING HIGH

Thai corn exports during July-June 1959-60 are now expected to be considerably above the record 150,000 metric tons exported the previous season.

Exports through March totaled 272,000 tons, compared with 144,000 tons in the same 9-month period last season. About 84 percent (228,000 tons) of the exports this marketing year have gone to Japan. Other markets have been Malaya, Hong Kong, and Borneo.

WEST GERMANY PUBLISHES IMPORT TENDERS FOR SEED CORN

On June 2, 1960, West Germany published 6 tenders for the importation of 1959 hybrid seed corn from the United States and Canada. The tenders are for DM 50,000 (\$12,000) worth of each of the following varieties (late maturity group): Pioneer 395, Stockmann 85, P.A.G. 32, U 22, Trojan C 54, and De Kalb 56.

Closing date for import license applications by German importers was June 9.

MEXICAN BEAN CROP THREATENED BY DROUGHT

Mexican bean production in the main producing areas may be greatly reduced if present drought continues for another month.

Through April of this year, Mexico imported only 219 metric tons (4,828 cwt.) of dry beans. In the same 4-month period of 1959, imports were 10,407 tons (229,433 cwt.). CEIMSA, the semi-governmental agency in charge of regulating supplies, does not plan on any more imports of beans, but trade sources say that 25,000 (551,000 cwt.) to 30,000 tons (661,380 cwt.) will be necessary to meet consumption needs.

Dry bean stocks now on hand are estimated at 100,000 tons (2,204,000 cwt.), of which 50,000 tons (1,102,000 cwt.) are held by CEIMSA.

TASMANIA SENDS APPLES TO U. S. FOR FIRST TIME

The first Tasmanian apple shipment to the United States left port in mid-May.

The shipment consists of about 5,500 boxes of Delicious and Granny Smith varieties. Plans were to unload 4,295 boxes in Honolulu, 670 boxes in Los Angeles, and 510 boxes in San Francisco. The shipment is believed to have been made on consignment to test U. S. demand for Tasmanian apples.

PHILIPPINE COPRA, COCONUT OIL EXPORTS
UP 40 PERCENT IN FIRST 5 MONTHS

Philippine copra and coconut oil exports in January-May reached 203,250 long tons, oil basis, an increase of over 40 percent from the first 5 months of 1959. Copra shipments were up about 60 percent while coconut oil exports were off about 40 percent. Shipments of desiccated coconut rose 15 percent to 18,318 short tons. The copra export price in mid-June was about \$169.50 per long ton f.o.b. Philippine ports. Local buying prices were reported at 41 to 42 pesos per 100 kilograms (\$208.29 to \$213.37 per long ton) resacada Manila and 35 to 40 pesos (\$177.81 to \$203.21) in producing areas.

COPRA AND COCONUT OIL: Philippine Republic, exports by country of destination,
May and January-May 1959 and 1960

Country of destination	May		January-May	
	1959 ^{1/}	1960 ^{1/}	1959 ^{1/}	1960 ^{1/}
	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
COPRA				
North America:				
United States.....	25,050	19,850	112,963	119,760
Atlantic Coast.....	(---)	(---)	(---)	(---)
Pacific Coast.....	(25,050)	(19,850)	(112,963)	(119,760)
Total.....	25,050	19,850	112,963	119,760
South America:				
Colombia.....	---	2,000	---	2,000
Venezuela.....	---	3,800	7,872	19,952
Total.....	---	5,800	7,872	21,952
Europe:				
Belgium.....	---	1,000	---	1,500
Denmark.....	990	---	1,990	4,000
Germany, West.....	3,000	500	15,830	8,500
Italy.....	---	---	---	1,000
Netherlands.....	9,200	5,500	42,314	86,250
Norway.....	---	---	500	4,000
Spain.....	---	---	3,500	---
Sweden.....	500	2,400	1,000	7,250
Optional discharge ^{2/}	---	15,800	379	^{3/} 40,650
Total.....	13,690	25,200	65,513	153,150
Asia:				
Japan.....	---	1,000	---	1,492
Lebanon.....	---	---	---	1,000
Syria.....	---	---	1,500	---
Total.....	---	1,000	1,500	2,492
Grand total.....	38,740	51,850	187,848	297,354
COCONUT OIL				
North America:				
United States.....	3,627	2,599	19,776	15,917
Atlantic Coast.....	(3,192)	(2,599)	(17,370)	(14,971)
Pacific Coast.....	(435)	(---)	(2,406)	(946)
Total.....	3,627	2,599	19,776	15,917
Europe:				
Netherlands.....	1,169	---	5,314	---
Total.....	1,169	---	5,314	---
Grand total.....	4,796	2,599	25,090	15,917

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} West Germany, Netherlands, Denmark, or Sweden.

^{3/} Includes 4,700 tons to "Europe unspecified".

Source: Philippine trade sources.

MALAYAN COPRA AND COCONUT OIL
NET EXPORTS UP IN FIRST QUARTER

Malayan net exports of copra and coconut oil in the first quarter of 1960 were 9,608 long tons compared with net imports of 7,062 tons in January-March 1959. Copra shipments were up 2 percent while coconut oil exports rose 65 percent. Imports of copra were down nearly one-third because of erratic supplies from Indonesia.

COPRA AND COCONUT OIL: Malaya, exports, imports, and net exports,
average 1935-39, annual 1959 and January-March 1959 and 1960

Country	Copra				Coconut oil			
	Average	1959 1/	January-March		Average	1959 1/	January-March	
	1935-39	1959 1/	1959 1/	1960 1/	1935-39	1959 1/	1959 1/	1960 1/
EXPORTS	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
North America.....	360:	---	---	---	618:	3,586	381	659
South America.....	---	2,500	2,500	---	4:	498	---	---
Europe:								
Denmark.....	1,745:	488	488	---	5:	---	---	---
France.....	14,192:	---	---	---	40:	246	---	317
Germany, West.....	2/ 47,495:	7,743	2,500	---	2/ 398:	1,536	---	174
Italy.....	10,487:	1,200	---	---	48:	5,256	375	1,567
Netherlands.....	29,585:	7,045	2,866	300	504:	4,666	236	880
Norway.....	4,989:	---	---	---	41:	---	---	---
Poland.....	3,420:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spain.....	709:	2,098	727	2,785	---	---	---	---
Sweden.....	2,641:	2,789	99	---	1,383:	40	---	---
U.S.S.R.....	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	1,000	---
United Kingdom.....	57,750:	392	84	---	8,858:	1,248	---	279
Yugoslavia.....	90:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other.....	1,296:	---	---	---	62:	237	---	---
Total.....	174,399:	21,755	6,764	3,085	11,339:	14,229	1,611	3,217
Africa:								
Egypt.....	4,541:	---	---	---	4,083:	267	75	896
Morocco.....	3/ 99:	---	---	---	3/ 1:	---	---	---
Union of South Africa..	---	---	---	---	547:	3,671	529	1,093
Other.....	---	---	---	---	309:	380	140	96
Total.....	4,640:	---	---	---	4,940:	4,318	744	2,085
Asia:								
Burma.....	---	1,363	307	443	3,458:	4,779	322	872
China, Mainland.....	3,926:	---	---	---	1,134:	2,905	---	680
China, Taiwan.....	---	---	---	---	---	831	250	66
Hong Kong.....	---	4/	4/	---	826:	460	131	108
India.....	107:	26,569	9,783	15,310	19,068:	1,055	584	---
Indonesia.....	---	---	---	---	3,813:	185	35	54
Iraq.....	---	2,100	300	700	---	462	100	110
Japan.....	1,676:	10,692	2,606	3,471	---	---	---	---
Pakistan.....	---	---	---	---	---	975	---	357
Other.....	297:	706	378	49	1,108:	4,962	1,208	664
Total.....	6,006:	41,430	13,374	19,973	29,407:	16,614	2,630	2,911
Oceania.....	---	---	---	---	362:	1	---	---
Grand total.....	5/ 191,691:	65,685	22,638	23,058	6/ 47,110:	39,246	5,366	8,872
IMPORTS								
British Possessions.....	10,278:	2,520	202	459	4/	1,092	103	285
Indonesia.....	105,501:	89,327	37,510	25,739	329:	774	68	478
Other.....	2,472:	850	234	122	246:	---	---	1
Grand total.....	118,251:	92,697	37,946	26,320	575:	1,866	171	764
Net exports.....	73,440:	-27,012	-15,308	-3,262	46,535:	37,380	5,195	8,108
Net exports of copra and coconut oil,								
copra equivalent....	147,305:	32,321	-7,062	9,608				
oil equivalent.....					92,802:	20,362	-4,449	6,053

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Total Germany. 3/ Territory formerly known as French Morocco. 4/ Less than .5 ton.
5/ Includes 6,286 tons to "other countries". 6/ Includes 440 tons to "other countries".

RIO GRANDE DO SUL (BRAZIL)
EXPECTS RECORD SOYBEAN CROP

If whether continues favorable, the 1960 soybean crop in Rio Grande do Sul, which accounts for about 90 percent of Brazil's total production, will reach a record high. Estimates currently range from 7 to 9 million bushels, compared with about 5 million bushels produced in 1959. This would indicate a total outturn for all Brazil of 8 to 10 million bushels.

Price incentives and a shift away from wheat are said to be responsible for the expansion.

Rio Grande do Sul's present crushing capacity is estimated at 5.9 million bushels. An estimated 9 million bushels probably will be used by crushing plants in 1961 because additional plants are being built. Exports of soybeans will be authorized only after domestic needs have been satisfied.

URUGUAY'S SUNFLOWER AND PEANUT CROPS
SHARPLY ABOVE LAST YEAR'S

The second official estimate places Uruguay's 1959-60 sunflower seed crop at 87,830 short tons, up 65 percent from the previous year. Peanut production, according to the second estimate, totaled 6,600 tons (unshelled basis), double the 1958-59 output.

Oil production from this year's sunflower and peanut crops is estimated at 17,750 tons and 1,750 tons, respectively, for a total of 19,500 tons. Domestic consumption of vegetable oils is estimated at around 20,500 tons. Thus, imports of around 1,000 tons of oil are needed to maintain consumption. However, more than 6,500 tons of U.S. soybean oil have been purchased, and 2,000 to 2,500 tons more are expected to be purchased before the end of the calendar year, providing a surplus of 7,500 to 8,000 tons of oil. Uruguay expects to export enough sunflower seed oil to eliminate the surplus (see Foreign Crops and Markets, April 25, 1960).

U. S. COTTON EXPORTS CONTINUE
HEAVY IN VOLUME

U.S. exports of cotton (all types) during the first three quarters (August-April) of the current season totaled 5,484,000 running bales--over $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the 2,176,000 bales shipped during the corresponding 1958-59 period.

April 1960 exports were 669,000 bales; 245,000 bales were shipped in April 1959, and 767,000 bales in March 1960.

Comparable figures in 500-pound gross weight bales, and destinations of the August-April 1959-60 exports will be published in Foreign Crops and Markets when available.

FINLAND IMPORTS AND USES MORE COTTON

Finnish imports and consumption of cotton were at a high level during the first 9 months (August-April) of the current season compared with 1958-59, reflecting high-level activity in the Finnish textile industry and generally improved economic conditions. Consumer demand has picked up in recent months, and stocks of textiles are no longer burdensome.

Finland imported 74,000 bales (500 pounds gross) of cotton during the first 9 months of the current season--32 percent more than the 56,000 bales imported in the corresponding months of 1958-59. U.S. cotton has accounted for around 40 percent of total imports into Finland this season, while the U.S.S.R. supplied most of the remainder.

Consumption of an estimated 66,000 bales of cotton during August-April was 29 percent above the 51,000 bales used in the corresponding period of 1958-59. In view of the improved textile situation, total consumption this season should exceed the 66,000 bales used in 1958-59 by nearly 30 percent.

Stocks of an estimated 31,000 bales on April 31, 1960 were 35 percent above beginning stocks of 23,000 bales on August 1, 1959.

U. S. TRADE WITH BARBADOS INCREASES

Barbados continues to import almost everything it uses except sugar, molasses, and rum.

U. S. exports of agricultural items to Barbados in 1959 amounted to \$1.2 million, the principal items being wheat flour \$241,000, fresh or frozen poultry \$121,000; other meats \$163,000, and mixed poultry feeds \$230,000. The island's total food imports amounted to U. S. \$11.2 million in 1957 and \$12.2 million in 1958, of which the United States supplied between 8 and 9 percent.

The balance of trade is in favor of the United States, but earnings from U.S. tourists make up the difference in the balance of payments. If U.S. exporters wanted to give the service that a small market requires, they could undoubtedly increase their sales in Barbados, particularly of items such as foods, drugs, and tobacco needed by local hotels and merchants who cater to the U.S. tourists and residents.

While the customs duty on imports from the United States is roughly twice that on imports from British Commonwealth countries, licensing restrictions have been lifted on imports from the United States, except on items that are produced locally or covered by regional agreements. These exceptions are the principal agricultural trade items, however, such as rice, wheat flour, fats and oils, eggs in the shell, poultry meat, prepared poultry feeds, and cottonseed meal.

U. S. COTTON IMPORTS
UP SLIGHTLY THIS SEASON

United States imports of cotton for consumption during August-April 1959-60 totaled 141,000 bales (500 pounds gross)--up 8 percent from imports of 130,000 bales in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Principal sources of imports during the current season, all under quota except short harsh Asiatic cotton, with comparable 1958-59 figures in parentheses, were: Egypt 67,000 bales (58,000); Mexico 38,000 (33,000); Peru 15,000 (26,000); Pakistan 10,000 (6,000); and India 8,000 (3,000).

April imports, mostly short harsh cotton from Pakistan and India, amounted to 3,000 bales, compared with 4,000 bales in March, and 3,000 in April 1959. The global long-staple quota (1-1/8 inches and longer) and the country quotas for upland-type cotton from Mexico and Brazil, the principal suppliers of upland cotton under quotas, have been filled for several months.

DAIRY AND POULTRY IMPORTS INTO "FREE ZONES"
OF NORTHWEST MEXICO NOW DUTIABLE

A Mexican Treasury Department circular, published in the Diario Oficial of May 25, 1960, informed customhouse administrators that import duties must be paid on eggs, milk, cheese, butter, milk, cream, chickens, hens, and poultry meat entering the free zones of Baja California and part of Sonora. Imports of these commodities, previously duty-free, must now pay full duties appearing in the tariff.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

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Milk Production and Utilization in Principal Producing Countries, 1959.
Foreign Agriculture Circular FD 6-60. 5 pp.

World Hog Numbers Continue To Increase. Foreign Agriculture Circular
FLM 4-60. 7 pp.

U. S. Trade in Livestock, Meat, and Meat Products, 1959. Foreign Agriculture
Circular FLM 5-60. 11 pp.

About 257 Million Pounds of Tobacco Programed Under Title I, P. L. 480.
Foreign Agriculture Circular FT 4-60. 4 pp.

Continued Increase in World Tea Production Expected. Foreign Agriculture
Circular FTEA 1-60. 14 pp.

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